



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

Rules and Regulations for the House of Industry, in Belfast, laid before a general meeting of the town for their approbation, and unanimously agreed to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE result of an experiment hitherto untried in Ireland, is about to be laid before the public.—The committee appointed to carry into effect the plan for the abolition of mendicity in Belfast, feel themselves called upon, on resigning their charge, to give a brief statement of the progress they have made, the obstacles by which they have been impeded, together with their causes, and the probable means of their removal.

The measures adopted for the attainment of the design proposed were, to ascertain the number and actual circumstances of the professed beggars who had so long infested the streets, to procure a place for their reception, and to supply them with work. As to the first of these points, the numbers experienced a surprizing decrease as soon as the institution began to be acted upon. Many fled from the town, preferring a life of vagrant indolence abroad, to one of honest industry at home, and of those who remained, few were found totally incapable of contributing to their own support. A house, where work could be served out and taken in, for the employment of such as could not be separated from their families, and in which many could be employed under the immediate inspection of the committee, was fortunately procured on reasonable terms, and fitted up in the cheapest manner. But the procuring of employment for a class of society, most of whom, through long habits of idleness, were unwilling, and, in a great measure, incapable to exert themselves, proved, and still continues to prove, a point of considerable difficulty. Wheels and reels for spinning flax were given out to those who could make use of them, and the remainder, consisting of children, or aged and decrepit persons, are employed in preparing oakum. In addition to these, some cotton looms

have been fitted up, and some young women are at present weaving; it is also intended to introduce the spinning of wool, and the knitting of various articles of wearing apparel. No other branches of manufacture are at present in contemplation, as, instead of distracting their attention by directing it to a variety of objects at once, the committee wish to reduce those already undertaken to a regular system, to which such new branches as may hereafter present themselves, can be annexed easily, and without confusion.

On inspecting the state of the poor, in order to select proper objects for this institution, it was found that to make it permanently useful, it must be extended much beyond its first intended limits.—Its design was not merely to clear the streets of mendicants, but if possible to abolish mendicity by preventing or removing its causes. Numbers were found who, though they did not parade their wretchedness before the public eye, were equal, if not greater objects of compassion than the noisy claimants on the public purse. These, if neglected, must at length have proved a burden to the town, and have succeeded to the place of such as had been already removed from the streets. It was therefore resolved to include indigent room-keepers in the rules of the institution, and to give them the same advantages as the others.

When the returns of the general inspection were made, the paupers were found to be naturally divided into three classes: first, those wholly incapable of work from age and chronic diseases, for whom the poor-house was considered to be the proper asylum; secondly the sick, who are relieved at the fever hospital and dispensary;* and thirdly, those who

* It is hoped that this valuable institution, which has in a great degree checked the progress of contagion, and alleviated much misery in the lower classes, will meet with a due degree of attention from the public. The present infirmary, from the increasing magnitude of the town, is too small for the numerous applicants for relief. The erecting of a new building on an enlarged scale, capable of admitting

can in some degree contribute to their own support, who are the proper objects for the house of industry. For these, a constant supply of work is furnished, and full and immediate payment given; and the more effectually to relieve them, a quantity of cheap nutritious broth is furnished out to them daily, as also a small weekly allowance of coals and potatoes, not sufficient indeed for their entire support, but enough to prevent actual suffering from the extremes of cold and hunger, and to stimulate to industry, by a consciousness of having something certain to depend upon. Yet, notwithstanding the assistance thus furnished, the committee have remarked with regret, that many persons on their list use every art to return to their former occupation, and by exaggeration and falsehood, endeavour to excite prejudice against the institution by which they are enabled to maintain themselves in comparative comfort.—Twice, indeed, a deficiency of materials occurred, through the inexperience of the committee, and for some time wheels could not be procured in sufficient numbers, but every day has removed some obstacle of this nature, and renders the recurrence of similar circumstances more unlikely. It is also a fact, as curious as unaccountable, that an almost insurmountable prejudice against seeking for the shelter and support offered by the poor-house universally prevails. There is scarcely one of the poorest, most friendless outcasts, who would not prefer pining in some instances even perishing in a miserable hovel, to enjoying the cleanly, well regulated comforts of that excellent establishment.*

tering relief in all the various species of disease is absolutely necessary, if the public would continue to derive from it the same benefits it has hitherto enjoyed.

*The only probable cause to which this can be attributed, is the repugnance felt by persons long accustomed to live in an uncontrolled manner, against the restraints necessarily imposed for the sake of order and regularity on the inmates of such an extensive establishment.

Another cause which has impeded the endeavours of the committee fully to effect their objects by clearing the streets of strolling vagrants, is the difficulty attending their apprehension and confinement. The powers for this purpose are vested by law in the directors of the poor house, and though these gentlemen have given every assistance to the house of industry, yet there arises hence a complexity and delay very inconvenient to men of business, who cannot dedicate an extraordinary portion of time and trouble to a part of their public duty most painful to a feeling heart. But it is hoped that the regulations on this head, now laid before the public, will do away the recurrence of such practices in future.

Before they conclude this address, the committee wish to impress most forcibly on the minds of the inhabitants of Belfast, the two following points. First, that it is absolutely necessary for the continuance of this institution, whose salutary effects have been already experienced, even while it is struggling through all the embarrassments of an untried, complicated experiment, that the public in general should take a lively, active interest in its concern. This is to be done by withholding any private relief from those paupers, who, while they are deriving a maintenance from the house of industry, endeavour, by fictitious tales of distress, to raise an additional support from the compassion of individuals; every person also, who has any time at his disposal, and there are few who cannot command some portion of it, should devote a part to this purpose. The burden has hitherto been borne by a few: they have supported it with zeal and cheerfulness. But although the trouble and time requisite to keep the machine in motion will not be equal to what is now demanded for the primary arrangement of its several parts, it is not to be expected that the same persons can always persevere unassisted, and in a great measure unsupported. Of a deficiency of pecuniary funds no apprehension is entertained—the long experienced cha-

acter of this town, which always estimates the extent of its liberality by the utility of the end to be attained, prevents the probability of such a calamity. It is also confidently expected that the manufactures carried on will in time delray, if not the whole, at least the greater part of the annual expenditure. But personal exertion is wanted: that public spirited energy which impels a man to sacrifice a little of his own ease and indulgence to the good of his fellows is absolutely necessary to prevent the institution from dwindling into insignificance, or proving totally abortive. In making this appeal to their fellow citizens, the committee think it necessary to state, that in hopes of ensuring the regular and zealous patronage and assistance of a body of men, whose profession devotes them peculiarly to the relief of the poor, the clergy of every religious persuasion, in the town and vicinity, were publicly invited to join in this attempt at alleviating the miseries, and improving the condition, of the most desolate portion of the community, and to this effect were made honorary members of the committee. They are now again publicly called upon to take a constant, active share, in a scheme, which, from the trial now made, promises to become, if properly supported, a powerful engine, to promote what is their peculiar aim—the moral improvement of the lower classes of society.*

The other point just alluded to is this, that in order, not merely to check the growth of mendicity at present, but to cut it up by the roots, to come at the very source and spring of the evil that rankles in the vitals of every large town, more particularly of such as owe

their encrease to manufactures, the morals of the rising generation must be a primary object of attention. This desirable end may now be easily accomplished by engrafting on the present institution, a system of plain, wholesome education, suited to the wants of the lower orders.* Those to whom the house of industry directs its attention, are, in a manner, the outcasts of society—neglected, almost disowned by all others; their children grow up in the habits of vice and profligacy exhibited by their parents; habits, confirmed by the impressions of early infancy, and augmented by new scenes of increasing corruption daily presented to their eyes. To make the plan now devised perfect, it is necessary not only to feed the poor and give work to the unemployed, but to impress on them fixed principles of sound vital morality.—By such means a great and happy change may be gradually effected in the condition of that class to whom the rich owe their wealth, and the country its support. The plan as it now stands connects the different ranks of the community by the closest bands—the poor behold in the wealthy their protectors, while the rich, by the constant minute inspection into the state of the poor, maintain a kind of police, which cannot fail of putting a stop to much of the outrage that disgraces every large town. The constant check will act as a preventative—the consciousness of being well known and closely observed will be a bar to temptation and a strong incentive to industrious emulation. By annexing to it the improvement now suggested, the generation that succeeds the present, will enter into active life with principles the most beneficial to society. Their actions will correspond to the feelings from which they spring: their industry cannot but be successful, because it will be excited by proper motives and directed to worthy ends.

* It is also hoped that such persons as feel the force of these remarks, and wish to ensure the success of this institution, will come forward with a voluntary offer of their services. A new committee is about to be chosen, and it is the earnest desire of every friend to the plan, that it should be entirely composed of persons willing to devote to its affairs a constant share of their time and thoughts.

* The success attending this system of education, though on a confined scale, in the Sunday School, is sufficient to evince the utility of the plan now proposed.

264 *Rules and Regulations for the House of Industry.* [April.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Preliminary Remarks.

This institution is intended for the relief of such indigent persons as are not altogether incapable of labour; the poor-house being the proper receptacle for the aged and infirm, where they can be supported for a sum much less than would be requisite from any other means.

The house of industry is therefore designed to abolish mendicancy, and, as far as possible, to prevent its recurrence, by discouraging idleness, affording means to industry, and furnishing partial relief, where the earnings of the poor are not sufficient for their support.

To effect these objects, work will be provided; but as the intention of such an institution is to afford temporary rather than permanent employment, to stimulate to domestic industry, rather than stand in lieu of it, the branches of labour embraced by it should be few and simple, and the reward always less than to afford temptation to neglect their accustomed modes of subsistence. The labour should therefore be confined to spinning linen and woollen yarn, knitting, picking oakum, and such other species of work as affords the readiest means of employing a number of hands, risking the least loss on the change or removal of the workers, which will be constantly taking place, and being attended with less trouble in the management.

General Meeting.

A general meeting of the inhabitants shall be summoned, by public notice, on the second Thursday in January, to take into consideration the general state of the institution, receive the report of the last committee, elect a new one, and make any new regulations that may be deemed necessary.

Ten days previous to the annual meeting, a correct statement of the receipt and expenditure, with profit or loss on manufactures and labour performed in the establishment, shall be laid before the public, signed by the committee of accounts.

The business of the general meeting

shall be conducted in the following order:—

I. The sovereign, or, in his absence, any other inhabitant whom the meeting may choose, shall be called to the chair.

II. The chairman of the old committee shall read a report of their proceedings and state of the funds.

III. Any incidental business may be discussed.

IV. The members who are to compose the committee for the ensuing year, will be elected according to the rules laid down under that head.

Of the Committee.

The general committee shall consist of thirty.

Ten of these shall vacate their places, and the number be supplied by ballot at the annual meeting, after the following manner:—

One month previous to the general meeting, the committee shall select from among the inhabitants of the town in general, twenty persons, who appear to them suitable for the office, and who have expressed their willingness to act to a sub-committee appointed for that purpose.

Lists of the candidates to fill the vacancies shall be prepared, and furnished to the general meeting, not, however, to interfere with the right of every individual present from voting for any person not so recommended.

In case any of the thirty members of the committee be incapacitated from acting, by absence, or a continuance of ill health, that person of the twenty, balloted for at the general meeting, having the next greatest number of votes after the ten elected, shall be called to fill his place, and so in succession.

From the committee shall be chosen, by ballot, a treasurer, and three sub-committees of three each, viz.—

A committee of distributions,

A committee of industry, and

A committee of accounts.

The remaining twenty members of the committee shall be sub-divided into ten sections of weekly directors, one of whom shall retire at the end of each week.

The general committee shall meet at the house at ten o'clock on

Saturday in each week; at their meetings, which shall be open to all subscribers, the director who retires will preside, or in his absence, the other director; in case both are absent, the director who vacated his place last, as from them may be expected such information as will be necessary to guide the committee in their deliberations.

Of the Collectors.

Immediately after the general meeting, the committee shall nominate gentlemen to collect the annual subscriptions, in which duty they will be assisted by the visitors in their different districts.

Respectability of character, and zeal for the institution are requisites most necessary in collectors; they shall make their collections, and return the amount to the treasurer on or before the last Saturday in March.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer shall receive the annual subscriptions from the collectors.

He shall give to the steward, from time to time, such sums as shall be ordered by the general committee, which order shall be signed by the chairman of the day, and at least two of the committee of accounts.

Of the Sub-committees.

The committee of distributions shall meet every Monday evening at eight o'clock. The duty of this committee shall be to provide the establishment with the sundry articles dispensed to the poor, as coals, potatoes, and ingredients for the soup kitchen.

Cases of sudden and unexpected distress, which cannot be referred to the general rules, shall come under the cognizance of the committee. When any such case occurs, the visitors shall give a note of it to the steward, to be immediately referred to this committee, who will grant such temporary relief as they shall deem necessary. In order that a steady regularity be preserved in the expenditure, and while the ends in view are obtained, that the funds should be strictly husbanded, this committee will apportion, and revise, from time to time as circum-

stances may demand, the quantum of rations,* which shall be distributed in the several districts, according to the necessity and number requiring relief in each.

As these duties require the utmost œconomy and care, to prevent them becoming secret inlets to idleness, it is recommended in the strongest manner, that the general committee pay the utmost attention to select members, possessed of the necessary qualifications, of zeal, sagacity in detecting impostures, and fortitude in resisting importunity; as also that they be constant residents in the town.

The Committee of Industry shall meet every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. Their duty shall be to provide the establishment with raw materials for labour, and dispose of manufactured articles, which shall be done in all possible cases by contract and proposal, taking care that the raw material be constantly supplied in sufficient quantity.

They shall purchase wheels, reels, and every other article necessary in the manufactures.

The committee of accounts shall meet every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Their duty is to inspect, and audit the books, see that they are regularly posted, examine accounts furnished, order payment, and prepare the annual statement of receipt and expenditure.

Each of these sub-committees shall keep minutes of their proceedings in books for the purpose, which shall be constantly before the general committee at their weekly meeting.

Of the weekly Directors.

The first director shall have the general superintendence of the labour internal and external.

In cases of misconduct, he shall have the power of fining to the amount of half a day's earnings.

In more heinous cases, or for perseverance in misconduct, he shall report the offence to the committee, and the punishment he thinks requi-

* A ration of soup or potatoes is one quart. — A ration of coals is one gallon.

site, whether it be public admonition, or dismissal for a stated length of time.

The second director shall attend to the daily distribution of soup, and weekly distribution of coals and potatoes, taking care that the rations are served out in a cleanly, regular, and orderly manner; and in no instance deviate from the quantities stated in the visitors' tickets, when regularly filled and countersigned.

The two directors shall attend every day at ten o'clock, to inspect and countersign the visitors' tickets; and they shall sign none when the applicant is not present to answer such questions as they propose.

At the end of each week the directors will severally report on the general progress of the institution, and note any improvement they think necessary for the decision of the general committee; but in no case to retire from the direction without making a report on the state of their particular department.

Of the Visitors.

The town within the lamps shall be divided into ten districts, in each district, two of the weekly directors will also officiate as visitors.—The selection shall be regulated by the local convenience of the visitor's residence.

They shall keep regular and correct reports of the state of the poor receiving assistance from the house in their districts.

These reports shall remain constantly in the house for the inspection of the committee. For the visitor's own convenience, it is recommended that he should keep a small book ruled in columns as the report.

When applied to for work, he shall grant the regular certificate and recommendation which when signed, shall be presented at the steward's office at ten o'clock, for the decision of the weekly directors.

On application for assistance in rations from the house, and being satisfied of the exigency of the case, they will grant tickets for proportionate relief, accompanying it with the recommendation properly filled, which recommendation and ticket shall be presented, as in the former

case for work. No alteration shall however be made in any district while the visitors of it act as weekly directors, except in cases of urgent necessity, which must be approved at the first meeting of the general committee.

The visitors in granting relief, are enjoined to observe the following rules:—

I. No person who has not been constantly resident in Belfast for twelve months previous, shall receive aid from this institution, except in cases of extraordinary distress, which shall be referred to the committee of distributions.

II. No family, the father of which is resident, and able to work, shall receive distributions from the house. They may nevertheless be admitted to work; but in no case shall assistance be given to any who have children of an age to contribute to their own support that remain idle.

III. All old infirm people, altogether unfit for labour, are cases for the poor-house; but where they prefer remaining out, with relatives or friends, who can afford them some support, they may receive partial assistance from the house.

No family or families, using the same fire, shall in any case receive more than six rations of coals per week.

IV. In distributing potatoes and soup, it is suggested that one ration (see note page 265) for an adult, and a half ration for each child unable to work per day, would in the worst cases be sufficient; but as it is altogether impossible to prescribe the exact relief required in every particular case, it must rest principally at the discretion of the visitors, who should constantly bear in mind that the grand object of the institution is to introduce habits of industry, order, and cleanliness among the lower classes.

Of the Steward.

The steward shall keep the keys of the house, and have the immediate superintendence of the whole, under the inspection of the committee.

He shall keep the regular books of accounts, and other necessary books, which he shall be particular to have

posted daily; that this duty may not interfere with the other business of the day; it shall be done in the evenings after the workers quit the house.

His hours of attendance shall be from six o'clock morning, to nine o'clock evening, allowing from nine to half-past nine for breakfast, and from two to three to dinner.

His office shall be open every day for the delivery and receipt of the manufactures, from ten to one, and from three to five, Thursday excepted, on which day no work will be delivered or received after twelve o'clock.

He shall be constant in the inspection of the working rooms, and the other internal departments of the house, and carefully report every instance of misconduct.

He shall be present at the daily distribution of soup, and the weekly distribution of coals and potatoes.

He shall have the direction of the servants of the establishment, subject to the controul of the committee.

He shall cause all the manufactured articles, received on the day previous, to be counted, assorted, put up in lots, and numbered, each day before the breakfast hour, that this duty may not interrupt the other business.

He shall issue notices for special meetings of the committee, and sub-committees, and shall give timely notice to every gentleman engaged in the affairs of the institution, of any appointment he may receive, or of any duty allotted him to perform.

He shall take care to have posted up in the most public parts of the house, such regulations as may be necessary for the general information of the workers.

He shall lay all accounts furnished to the house, before the committee of accounts, at their weekly meeting, to be approved and signed by them before payment.

He shall be responsible, that all the business of the day be transacted at the times, and in the manner directed by these regulations, and in no instance deviate therefrom, unless by express desire of the committee.

Of the Gate Keeper.

The gate keeper shall take particular notice of every worker going in and out, so as to prevent any property of the institution being purloined.

He shall permit none to leave the house, except at the usual hour of dismissal, unless by special leave of the steward, or director; nor shall he admit any that have not business, without permission from the Steward or director.

Of the Kitchen.

The cook shall have the superintendence of the kitchen, under the direction of the steward.

She shall not allow any of the workers, either internal or external, into the kitchen, which she shall be careful to keep clean, rid up and orderly.

She shall make the soup according to the printed directions, which shall be hung up in the kitchen, for the inspection of the members, and shall have it ready for delivery every day at one o'clock.

Of the Distributions.

Soup shall be distributed every day, Sunday excepted, precisely at one o'clock; this distribution will always cease at two, that the other business of the house may not be interrupted.

On Thursday in each week, at twelve o'clock, the distribution of coals and potatoes will take place, beginning alternately at the first district and ending at the last, and beginning at the last and ending at the first; tickets regularly signed by the visitors, and counter-signed by the directors, being always required to entitle the bearer to these distributions.

Of Labour.

The species of labour to be practised, shall for the present, be confined to the spinning of flax and wool, knitting, and picking oakum.

When any person applies for a wheel, flax, wool, or knitting yarn, the visitor shall give them the printed recommendation for that purpose to be signed by some respectable inhabitant of the town or neighbourhood; when signed, it is to be returned to the visitors,

and countersigned by them; the applicant will then present it at the steward's office, at ten o'clock (morning) for the approval and signature of the weekly directors. If approved by them, it will be entered, numbered, and filed on the district file for reference hereafter.

To persons having flax wheels, one pound of flax shall be delivered at once, for the spinning of which they shall receive as follows:

For yarn of two hanks to the pound*

Ditto of three ditto,

Ditto of four ditto,

Ditto of five ditto,

Ditto of six ditto,

To persons having wool wheels, two pounds of wool will be delivered at a time, for the spinning of which they shall receive—

To persons applying for yarn to knit, one pound will be delivered at once, for which they shall receive as follows:

For men's stockings, inches long,

Women's ditto, ditto,

Children's ditto, ditto,

Men's mits, without fingers,

Ditto, with fingers,

Men's night-caps,

Petticoats,

Gaiters,

These prices shall be revised from time to time, at the discretion of the committee, and according to the price of the materials.

No wheel, reel, or flax, shall remain with any spinner after she ceases to return to the house two hanks per week, unless for reasons to be satisfactorily accounted for to the visitor.

In like manner, no wool wheel, or wool, shall remain out, after the possessor ceases to deliver three pounds of wool per week, unless satisfactorily explained, as above; nor shall any knitter receive yarn, who does not return one pound weight of knitting per week.

Flax, wool, and knitting yarn, shall be delivered and received by weight; great care being observed that the workers do not practice frauds in their returns, by augmenting the weight, by grease, water and other means.

* These blanks to be filled up from time to time as the committee may judge right.

Picking Oakum.

Persons desiring to be employed in the house at oakum may be admitted, on producing the customary recommendation these recommendations will be numbered and filed on the oakum file, and the bearer will be informed of his number, and designated and paid by it during his stay in the house. The pickers shall be arranged in each room according to their number, over which there shall be an overseer appointed to prevent noise, and preserve order and regularity, who shall report every instance of impropriety to the steward or first director.

For every pound of well picked oakum, the worker shall receive on delivery.

The pickers shall be paid, and their work received from the first on the list to the last, and from the last to the first alternately.

Their hours for work shall be from six in the morning, till six in the evening, in summer, and from seven till five in winter.

They shall be allowed one hour, from nine till ten, for breakfast, and from two till three, for dinner each day.

Note—The aforementioned working hours are equally applicable to all internal workers about the establishment; at no other hours shall they enter or depart, unless by permission of the steward, or committee, who shall cause the roll to be called at eight o'clock morning, in the winter, and at six o'clock in summer, and at ten and three every day.

Of Rewards.

On the first Saturday in April, and the first Saturday in October, premiums shall be adjudged by the general committee to the most industrious, according to the following rules:—

To persons having one child under two years, for the greatest quantity of yarn returned to the house, of which none must have been deficient in count or weight, £1.

For the second greatest quantity, 15s.

For the third do, 10s.

To the person returning the greatest quantity of linen yarn, not having a child under two years. £5s.

For the second greatest quantity, 10s.

For the third greatest do. 5s.

To the person returning the greatest quantity in weight, of woollen yarn, in a dry and sound state, £1.

For the second greatest quantity, 15s.

For the third greatest do. 10s.

To the person who has received from the house, the greatest sum for knitting, £1.

For the second greatest sum, 15s.

For the third do. 10s.

These premiums when awarded shall invariably be lodged with the visitors of the district, in which the person so obtaining resides, who shall be instructed to expend the same in necessary articles of cloaths, bedding, &c. for their use.

Of the apprehending of Vagrants.

A sufficient number of constables shall be appointed by the committee of the poor-house, according to the form directed by the act of parliament to apprehend vagrants, under the direction of the committee of the house of industry.

An office shall be opened at a central part of the town, where a sufficient number of these licensed constables shall be in constant waiting from

in the morning, to
at night, in readiness to
act when called on by a member of the committee.

When any member of the committee shall observe any vagrant begging, he shall immediately leave at the office a written order, describing the person he wished to have apprehended; and the constable in waiting shall immediately proceed to seize the person so described, and when identified by the person issuing the order, shall lodge him or her in the poor-house or house of correction; and in doing so, they shall take with them the order for the arrest, which shall be considered sufficient authority to the gate-keeper and steward of the poor-house, for the admission of the person apprehended.*

* In case any of the constables shall be assaulted in the execution of their duty, he shall make a report of it to the committee at their next weekly meeting, and proper steps shall immediately be taken to punish the offenders.

These orders thus issued shall be laid before the committee at their weekly meeting, together with a report of the manner in which they have been executed; and in case any of the persons described in them, be not lodged in the poor-house, or house of correction, the constable shall be subject to the penalty of

for every such omission, unless he can give a satisfactory reason for it to the committee.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

SAINCLAIR,

Continued from p. 88, No. XIX.

SHE had already had the glory of exhibiting some pictures in the rooms at the Louvre, through the influence of a celebrated painter (for at that time this honour was granted to amateurs with difficulty) Sainclair was not ignorant of this: he knew also, that Clotilda was labouring with ardour for the next exhibition, which was to take place in a month. Duval who did not partake of Sainclair's enthusiasm for Clotilda, openly combated his inclination. "So," said he, "at last, notwithstanding your vow, you are going to espouse a woman of celebrity." "I am not quite decided yet; but remember it is not the arts I hate: what displeases me is the importance amateurs attach to trifling successes, and to inferior talents: it is that unbridled self love, which so entirely changes the feeling female soul, as to make it capable of sacrificing its dearest affections." "Do you think Clotilda, is free from this vanity?" "It has not hardened her heart however; she can love. Painting is only her amusement. If vanity has not turned her head, it must be from humility then, that she exhibits publicly her pictures, beside those of the greatest masters." "No; she follows through a kind of indolence, a ridiculous example, which is but too common at this time; as to any thing else, my sentiments for her, have not in the least changed my notions with respect to amateurs; my opinions on that head are as severe as ever. It is asserted that amateurs should meet with more indulgence, than professed artists; be